

VOLUNTEER RESOURCES

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DAM SQUARE, AMSTERDAM – 1943

People look at the shop window of the SS branch on the Dam. Here people can sign up to become members of the SS and Landwacht. Women can join the German Red Cross.

HATE AND DISCRIMINATION ARE TAUGHT.
THEY ARE NOT INBORN TRAITS, BELIEFS, BEHAVIORS.



Caption: German students read the *Völkischer Beobachter*, a National Socialist paper started in the 1920s, in part to incite anti-Czech sentiment.







STAALSTRAAT, AMSTERDAM – 1958

This photo shows Hendrik van Hove being arrested and taken away by the Nazis. The photo was taken during filming of “The Diary of Anne Frank.”

Hendrik van Hoeve is the reliable greengrocer who supplies potatoes for the people in hiding in the secret annex. He quietly delivers them to Miep Gies at the office. He suspects that they are for someone in hiding, but he doesn't know anything else.

A heavy blow

Van Hoeve also has people hiding in his home and when this is discovered he is arrested and deported by the Nazis on 25 May 1944. He is sent to concentration camp Neuengamme in the north of Germany.

When Anne Frank hears of this, she writes about it in her diary. She incorrectly spells his name as 'van Hoeven'.

'There's something happening every day...The world's been turned upside down. The most decent people are being sent to concentration camps, prisons and lonely cells, while the lowest of the low rule over young and old, rich and poor.'

Van Hoeve returns

After Van Hoeve's arrest his wife runs the shop on her own. She barely recognizes her husband when he returns after the liberation. He has been marked by camp life and is suffering from hunger oedema.

Re-enacted

Van Hoeve's arrest can be seen in George Steven's 1959 film "The Diary of Anne Frank". In this film Van Hoeve plays himself, but the location of the shop is different: the Staalstraat not the Leliegracht.





AMSTERDAM – 1945

A line for the “soup kitchen” during the winter of starvation.

‘Queuing, always queuing. Everywhere you see people queuing. For bread (only on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays) for a bunch of radish at van Zanten's in the Maasstraat, for milk; but mostly for the soup kitchen. Our soup kitchen is in the small park. From our window we can see everything. First there are three or four people, half an hour later there are twenty and that means I need to go outside in twenty minutes time because that's when the handcart will arrive. Or not. Leave home too early then you have to wait too long, leave later and you also have to wait too long. I stand there holding saucepans. We shuffle forward.

The woman standing in front of me was standing behind me a minute ago. The old man with the strange hat too. Damn! I'm not paying attention. Keep up. But it's horrible having to stand so close to someone's dirty back in front of me. The people ladling out soup are spotted. I hold the eight coupons tight. A man passes with a full pan of soup. ‘What soup is it today?’ asks everyone. ‘Water with a bit of colour.’ He answers with a laugh. Only four in front of me now. It's nearly my turn. Nobody can push in now. I hear the huge soup ladle scraping over the bottom of the pan. As I hold my pan up the man says. ‘There's no more.’ I go home. My stomach rumbles.’

-- Extract from Nol Escher, *Trompetten in de verte: een novelle*, written by Emilie Escher, daughter of the author Nol Escher.

THEY WERE ORDINARY PEOPLE.

HITLER AND THE NAZIS DID NOT ACT ALONE. THEY WERE NOT SOLELY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE HOLOCAUST. ORDINARY PEOPLE MADE CHOICES TO ACT OR NOT ACT AND BECAME COMPLICIT, COLLABORATORS, RESCUERS, OR RESISTANCE.



Caption: Germans lining up at a site for the unemployed stamp. Berlin, 1932.





A CANAL STREET, AMSTERDAM – 1943

Cas Oorthuys, a photographer and resistance member.

Cas Oorthuys was in the resistance. Photographer and fellow resistance member Charles Breijer explains: 'I was just married and lived on the Schinkelkade. Cas asked me if he could hide something at my house. I still worked for the Workers Press so my address was seen as being 'safe'. He arrived with a young woman...**The first time Cas came with her something remarkable happened.** He entered the dark stairwell with a drawn pistol. As soon as he was inside he put it away quickly but he obviously wanted to make sure it was only us there and that he had not been betrayed. **It wasn't the Cas that I and most people knew.'**

Cas Oorthuys becomes involved in the Ondergedoken Camera (the hidden Camera). This is a group of about 30 photographers which is established around Dolle Dinsdag (Crazy Tuesday), 5 September 1944. Their main goal is to photograph the liberation, but that's late in coming. Because of the increasing German terror and a terrible winter of hunger and starvation, resistance and hunger became the most important subjects for this group instead.

Oorthuys photographed starving Amsterdammers and dead bodies laid out next to the Zuiderkerk. Photos taken by the group of the hunger and misery experienced in the west of the Netherlands were smuggled to England. These help convince the Allies that they need to drop food supplies into the country.

THEY MADE CHOICES.

EXPLORE BEHAVIORS, NOT CATEGORIES OF PEOPLE. ACTIONS ARE FLUID AND
THUS A PERSON'S CHOICES SHOULD BE THE EMPHASIS OF STUDY, NOT THEIR
CATEGORIZATION SUCH AS "BYSTANDER" OR "PERPETRATOR", ETC.



Caption: Group portrait of T-4 Euthanasia program personnel at a social gathering. Thursday, August 1, 1940 to Friday, May 1, 1942. Germany.

ANNE'S AMSTERDAM

<http://www.annefrank.org/en/Subsites/Annes-Amsterdam/>